ally appear, the first three are considered to correspond to pre molars. But successional teeth are rare in the genus ; that is t< say as far as concerns the molars, for the tusks have their mill forerunners. As to the molars it is apparently only *1$. planifron*^ which certainly shows a milk dentition. In *Mastodon* and oldei types a milk dentition Is commoner.

The "viscera of the Elephant have been examined by many zoologists. The latest paper, dealing chiefly with the African species, but containing facts about its Indian congener also, is quoted below.[1] The Elephant is remarkable in possessing, in addition to the three usual pairs of salivary glands present in mammals, a fourth, situated in the molar region, and opening on to the cheek by many pores. This gland is especially well developed in Hodents. There is a gland which may be mentioned in this connexion, though it opens externally between the eye and ear, known as the temporal gland ; its use does not seem clear. The thoracic cavity of the Elephant, as may be inferred from the large number of ribs, is very large as compared with the abdominal.

The stomach is simple in form, and the epithelium of the oesophagus does not extend into it as is the case with the Horse and Rhinoceros. A gland or a collection of smaller glands occurs in the stomach, and recalls the " cardiac gland " of the "Wombat and the Beaver, also that of the Giraffe. The large intestine is long, rather more than half the length of the small intestine. The caecum is well developed in these animals. The liver has a very simple form, being but slightly lobulated. It is actually only bilobed, but it is important to notice that this division does not correspond to the two halves of the liver. As shown by the attachment of the suspensory ligament, one half consists of the left lateral lobe alone, the other half embracing the remaining primary lobes. The simplicity of the liver looks like an archaic character. No Elephant has a gall-bladder. The lungs again are simple in form through their slight lobulation. Each half in fact is without subdivisions, and is of a triangular form. In this the Elephants resemble the "Whales, as in the simple liver. In both cases probably the likeness is due to the permanence of primitive features of organisation. The brain [2] of

the Elephant

[1] Forbes, JProc. *Zool, Sac.* 1879, p. 420.
[a] See Krueg, *Zettscfcr. ixriss. Zool.* xxxlii. 1381, p_k 652, and Beddard, *Proc. Zool. 8&c*$_f$ 180a$_f$ p. 311.